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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.50.

August 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 3 p.m. 75
Humidity 99 99

August 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 88 74

8021 日九初月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

四拜禮 號五十八月八年亥辛

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL MAINTAIN PRESSURE.

FRENCH CAPTURE LASSIGNY RIDGE.

EARLY EVACUATION OF ROYE EXPECTED.

London, August 13.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 13th instant, says:—The Allied drive from Montdidier to north of the Somme has reached a comparatively quiet stage. The enemy is still hurrying up reinforcements and employing gas to his utmost capacity. His main concentration of reserves is around Roye, which he is manifestly anxious to retain, at least for the present. The Australians have been fighting in the region of Proyart and St. Germain Wood, and have met with strong machine-gun resistance in Madame Wood. The Canadians have also improved their positions on the right of their front.

Enemy's Declining Man-Power.

London, August 13.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 13th instant, says:—An order signed by General von Ludendorff lately captured indicates the anxiety of the Higher Command regarding man-power. It is dated June 25. Another order practically admits the Allies' supremacy of the air since the 8th instant. Well over thirty divisions must have been heavily engaged by the British, Americans and French. The total German casualties on the Western Front since the beginning of Marshal Foch's counter-offensive are about 360,000 and the guns lost during the same time about 1,200. Prisoners state that at more than one place drafts have been lately sent to reinforce infantry, composed largely of artillerymen. The enemy has removed or destroyed a large number of aerodromes in the Somme area, which has somewhat disorganised his Air Service.

The Vital Position.

London, August 13.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the afternoon of the 13th instant, says:—The enemy is desperately clinging to the western and southern edges of Thiescourt Hills, between Lassigny and the Oise. The key to the whole position is St. Claude Farm, on a hill 600 feet high, just east of Narcel la Motte, dominating the whole region. The French on the 12th instant footed the crest further north between Gury and Bois de Loges. The Germans hold the line of old entrenchment which is stuffed with machine guns. The capture of Bois de Loges on the morning of the 12th was effected with magnificent dash. The Germans counter-attacking in the afternoon reoccupied part of the wood.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken by the French since the 8th instant, including three Colonels and also over 200 guns, including "heavies," 1,600 machine-guns, a great number of mines, etc. The number of prisoners and guns captured increases hourly.

The French air-bombarding squadrons have played a most effective part in the battle, taking over the role of "heavies" and receiving information from swift scouting machines hovering over the enemy lines. Prior to the great attack on Lassigny, one of our air scouts noticed dense columns of men and transport pouring through the village to the front. The French sent 121 planes to attack them and 27 tons of bombs were dropped on the Germans in the streets of Lassigny. Men and horses were killed, fires started and the streets blocked with wrecked waggons. The march of the German columns was retarded for hours.

French Secure Lassigny Ridge.

London, August 13.
Reuter learns that the French now hold the whole of Lassigny massif, commanding the town of Lassigny and the valley of Divette, also the district to the north. The captured guns have reached a total of 650, of which the British have secured 400. The gains on the massif have already forced the Germans to evacuate a long line of trenches in the Oise Valley and further evacuations are inevitable very early. As soon as the artillery can be moved up, Royon will be under gunfire, whereupon the road transport on the whole network of roadways around Royon will become a difficult problem for the enemy. Lassigny massif was the hinge of the old German positions in the whole angle. Now the hinge is burst the whole angle must yield. This effect should begin to materialise within forty-eight hours. Experts state that the evacuation of Roye can be expected at the earliest moment, as the town is under cross-fire.

A Dangerous Expedient.

London, August 13.
Reuter learns, on the evening of the 13th instant that the French are now consolidating the gains on the Lassigny ridge, although the latest news indicates that the Germans still hold one point thereof. So far, thirty-three enemy divisions have been identified in the present battle, of which thirteen belong to the enemy's reserves. The Germans are now reduced to the dangerous expedient of taking Divisions from other parts of the front.

The latest authoritative figures of the captures are 21,000 prisoners and 675 guns. Both figures are regarded as conservative estimates. It is considered that the Germans will be unable to launch a big attack for some time on another front, owing to the shortage of man-power. It is confirmed that the enemy is burning Peronne, Chaulnes and the villages between. On the Vesle front most vigorous fighting continues, the Germans contenting themselves with defending their positions against American attacks.

More French Progress.

London, August 14.
A French communique states:—During the day we renewed our attacks between the Meuse and the Oise. Despite strong resistance, we made some progress north-east of Gury. We gained a footing in Plessier de Roye Park and reached Belval. Farther east, we carried our lines to two kilometres north of the village of Cambranne.

American Aviators Busy.

London, August 14.
An American official message states:—Our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Baroncourt and Ouziers. All returned.

The German Trail.

London, August 13.
The *Petit Journal's* correspondent on the British front says that Chaulnes, Carboneuil, Suzanne, Mericourt and Peronne are burning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL MAINTAIN PRESSURE.

A British Report.

London, August 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battlefield is comparatively quiet except for increased hostile artillery fire. We took prisoners at different points by raiding. Patrol activity is reported south of the Scarpe, north-east of Robercq and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin.

Since the 9th instant, the French First Army and the British Fourth Army have captured over 26,000 prisoners, including 800 officers, of whom eight are Regimental Commanders. We also took 600 guns, including many of heavy calibre, several thousand machine-guns, numerous trench mortars and also three complete trains and vast stocks of stores.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says there has been much air-fighting. We brought down thirty and drove down seven out of control. We dropped forty-five tons of bombs during the day, Peronne and Cambrai stations being heavily assailed. Twelve British machines are missing.

German Depression.

London, August 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Rheinische Postische Zeitung* writes:—The events in the West have taken a critical turn and faint hearts have lost all confidence and fear further set-backs. The reports from the West have undeniably had a depressing influence on many classes of the population. Continuing, the paper appeals to all to keep cool. Other papers write in a similar strain.

Aerial Attacks.

London, August 14.
The Air Ministry reports:—Aeroplanes on the night of the 12th inst., attacked an aerodrome, trains, anti-aircraft guns and other targets with bombs and machine-guns. All the machines returned. They also attacked on the 13th inst., Rahl aerodrome and brought down one hostile machine in flames. All our machines returned.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

King George's Visit to France.

London, August 13.
His Majesty the King to night returned to London from France. He has had a most strenuous week on the Western Front and has covered many hundred miles seeing all that was possible of the immense military machine. He lunched with the King and Queen of the Belgians and visited Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pehring and Marshal Foch and a number of French, American and British Generals. He conferred the honour of K. C. B. upon General Debeny. He spent the whole day with the Fourth British Army and traversed much of the newly-won territory.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Status of the Czech-Slovaks.

London, August 13.
The Press Bureau announces that the Government has issued a declaration that Britain regards the Czech-Slovaks as an Allied nation, and recognises the unity of the three Czech-Slovak armies as an Allied belligerent Army waging a regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany. Britain also recognises the right of the Czech-Slovak Government to exercise supreme authority over this Army.

German and Bolshevik System Collapsing.

London, August 13.
News from Russia is scraps and confused, but it is clear that the German and Bolshevik system of Government is everywhere collapsing before the country-wide but mostly disorganised counter-revolution, the effects of which will probably be felt in the Baltic Provinces and possibly even in Rumania. It is reported that M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have found Kronstadt unsafe and have gone to Pskoff where they are under the protection of the German troops.

Germans Fear Fresh War.

London, August 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Voorische Zeitung* significantly describes the shifting of the Embassy to Pskoff as a retreat from Russia and ruefully observes that although Russia is torn by civil war she is still able to find energy and unanimity to tear up the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. The paper fears that Germany is being driven on to a fresh war with Russia.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

London, August 13.
German newspapers report a republican movement in Bulgaria.

A MONARCH FOR FINLAND.

London, August 13.
The *Times* correspondent at Stockholm states that the majority of the Finnish Diet favours a Monarchy for Finland. The necessary formalities are now being taken for the election of a King.

TAXES ON LUXURIES.

London, August 13.
The Luxury Tax Committee's report just issued recommends a duty of two pence in the shilling on the purchase price of the following:—Jewellery, furs, goods, perfumes, pictures, motor cars, grand pianos, player pianos, gramophones, liquors, etc., also taxes leviable on clothing and tobacco above the fixed minimum.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOOD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

London, August 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, news from Madrid shows there are food riots in various towns in Spain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

How the Enemy is Harassed.

Paris, Aug. 13.
A Havas message says: General von Hutier, conscious of the formidable danger threatening his right wing, is hastily evacuating his heavy artillery, ammunition depots and generally all his war material. The roads leading from the Somme are crowded with convoys, motors, artillery and infantry columns. These are bombarded continuously by the Allied aviators who are decidedly masters of the air. Our cavalry, tanks and auto-machineguns continue their bold incursions across the enemy's lines increasing the disorder among the Germans. During the last 24 hours, several of the general staff have been captured, also auto-mobile parks, aviation aerodromes, ambulances and whole trains. Numerous ammunition depots have been abandoned intact by the enemy in his flight. Over the whole battle front the victorious advance of the Allied troops has continued despite the resistance of the German reserves. All the bridges from Peronne to Ham have been broken down by French bombing aviation which has also systematically destroyed all foot bridges which the German bridge builders attempted to throw across the Somme. Powerful squadrons relieved one another ceaselessly cutting off the enemy communications between both rivers. Twice the Germans tried unsuccessfully to get their heavy artillery on the right bank, but each time the foot bridges were destroyed and the material thrown into the river. Accordingly the enemy is making desperate efforts to keep himself on the line indicated by the Roye-Peronne road which is threatened by groups of Allied cavalry.

A Momentary Lull.

London, Aug. 13.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters on the evening of the 13th, says: Our pursuit of the German retreat has reached the point of momentary stabilisation on the French wing. The necessity of bringing on artillery and munitions over deeply rutted roads caused an enforced halt, we are now at grips on the ground which the Germans entrenched and held from the autumn of 1916 to the spring of 1917. The trenches are in a tumbledown state yet they afford the Germans the best opportunity of clinging to the ground since they left the line of the valley of the Avre. They are evidently determined to remain as long as they can be well supplied with machine-guns. To-day a continuous enemy line opposed our progress by regular barrages instead of casual harassment fire.

Remarkable work was performed by our airmen during the battle. On the opening of the offensive our machines were so thick that flying was most difficult owing to the risk of collision. They bombed aerodromes, also the Somme crossings with such success that the enemy retreat was partly diverted south-easterly, giving a considerable advantage to the attackers. Two enemy aerodromes were captured during the advance, being the only ones in this area. South of the Somme many enemy tanks, guns, aircraft, batteries and balloons were destroyed or damaged beyond use.

French Command Lassigny Massif.

London, Aug. 13.
Reuter learns that the French have almost reached the crest of Lassigny massif which they now command, although the Germans still retain the highest point in the north-east corner. It will take the French some time to work down the far side and get up artillery when the enemy's communications with Roye and Cotte will be under observation for artillery fire. Full developments therefore cannot immediately be expected.

A French communique says there was no important event at night time on the battle front. Several raids took place in the Vosges and in Upper Alsace without result.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE TO GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.
German papers make most gloomy deductions regarding the situation in Russia and from the removal of the German Embassy to Pskoff. They state that when Dr. Helfferich went to Moscow he found that Bolshevik rule was tottering and fled before the staff of the embassy left because he was afraid of his life. The papers describe both Moscow and Petrograd as vigorously patrolled by police and troops with guns and machine-guns everywhere in anticipation of a coup-d'etat.

The Russian menace to Germany is the theme of London comment which opines that the task of forcibly holding down the people will soon necessitate strong German reinforcements, if it has not already done so, as the fall of M. Lenin and M. Trotsky, if confirmed, may provide a rallying point for the nation and a help to the Entente.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, Aug. 13.
The Admiralty reports that a British destroyer, seriously damaged in a collision, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. Two officers and five men perished in the collision.

THE MOTOR-BOAT INCIDENT.

London, Aug. 13.
In connection with the Admiralty statement called on the 12th, the German admiralty allege that the British motor-boats were accompanied by twenty-five warships of various descriptions. We were mine-laying extensively when the ships attacked.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 13.
The silver market is quiet.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

Adverse vote at Women's Co-operative Congress.

The concluding session of the annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held at Bradford recently. Mrs. Booth (Derby), the president, in the chair.

A spirited discussion took place on a resolution in favour of a "people's peace." It was moved by Mrs. Barton, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Guild, and it asked the Congress to declare in favour of an international conference of the organised workers of all nations in order to obtain a peace by negotiation, the terms of which should include no annexations by conquest. The resolution also called on all peoples to place a people's Government in power, thereby removing the chief causes of war and creating those foundations on which alone peace and freedom can rest.

Mrs. Barton said peace by negotiation simply meant mutual give-and-take, and it would mean the most crushing defeat of militarism that could possibly be devised. It would show that all the slaughter and bloodshed had been useless and that there were better means of settling disputes than by war.

Mrs. Burke (Bewick) seconded the resolution. Mrs. Penny (Sheffield), opposing, said the time had passed when representative conferences of the working classes should pass plans resolutions which they did not intend to carry out. The men who were fighting had gone because they believed that by fighting they were securing the future peace of the world. (Applause.) She did not believe in war, but she believed that war was the result, not of capitalism, but of the system which bred capitalism. It was the workers who acquiesced in war and made it possible.

Mrs. Graddon (Leeds) also opposed the resolution, and said that until Germany was thoroughly crushed we could not possibly have peace. (Hear, hear.) Peace by negotiation was not possible with a people who had bombed hospitals, or with a pack of brutes who threw bombs upon women and little innocent children and who torpedoed hospital ships. (Hear, hear, and applause.) They talked about a people's Government. Who was going to be the leaders of the Government—such men as Henderson and MacDonald? (Applause, and disorder.)

Mrs. Taylor (Liverpool) and Mrs. Bathurst (Lincoln) also opposed the resolution. The latter said: Don't let it go from this Congress that our women have flunked while our boys are fighting. (Applause.)

Other speakers followed on both sides, and on a vote being taken by show of hands the resolution was declared lost. The result was challenged and a ballot vote demanded, and the result of this was declared as follows:—For the resolution, 336; against, 397; majority against 61.

On the motion of Mrs. Fawcett (Plymouth) seconded by Miss Allen (assistant secretary), a resolution was carried with twenty dissentients, supporting the resolution for a League of Nations, and urging that "secret diplomacy" should be destroyed and foreign policy controlled by Parliament and people so that the League of Nations may be a league of peoples and not merely of Governments.

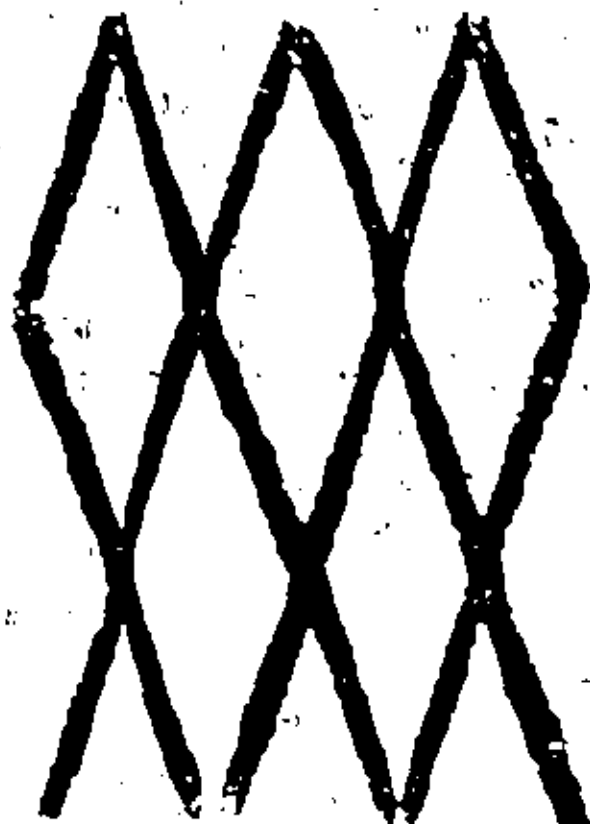
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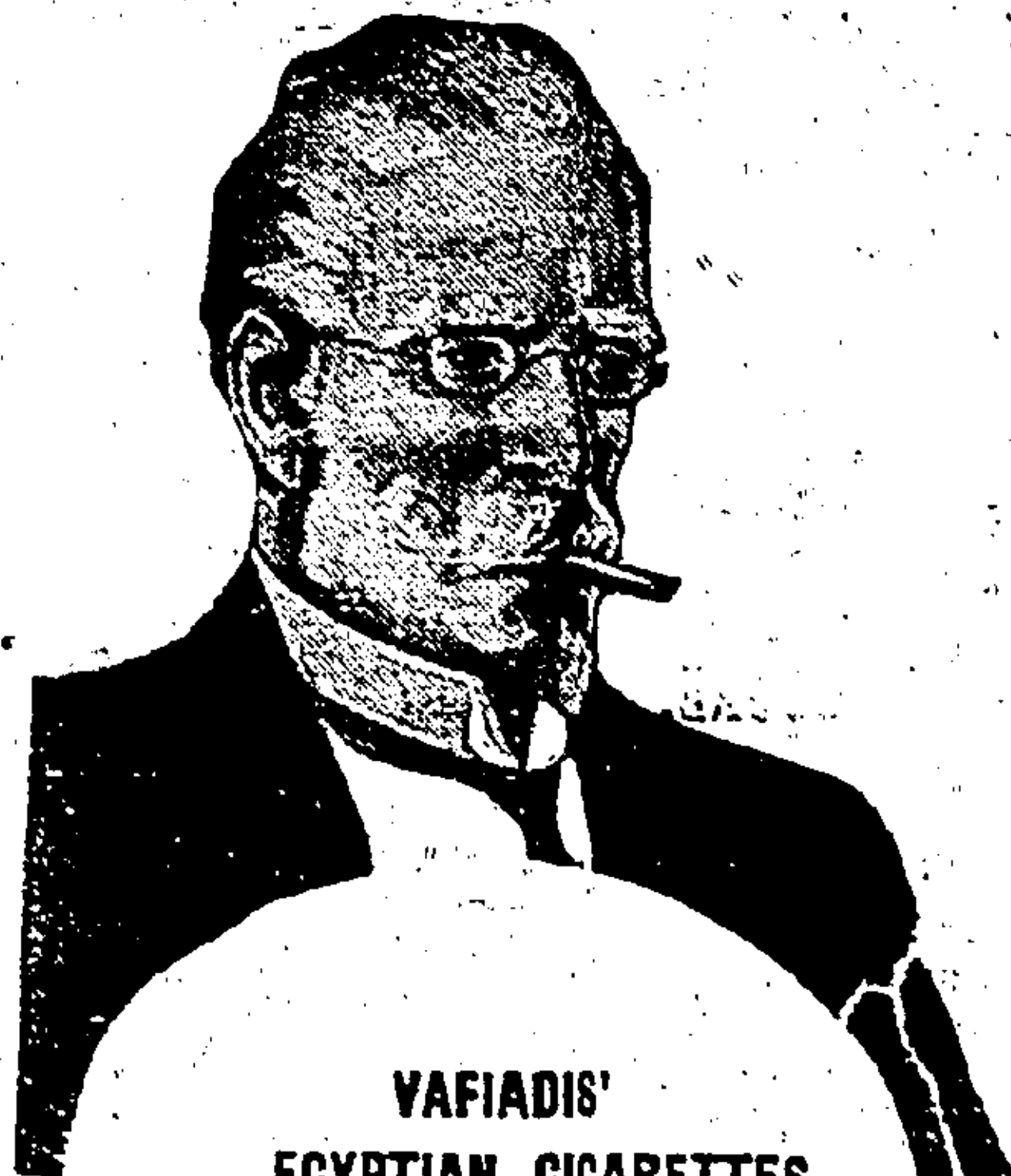
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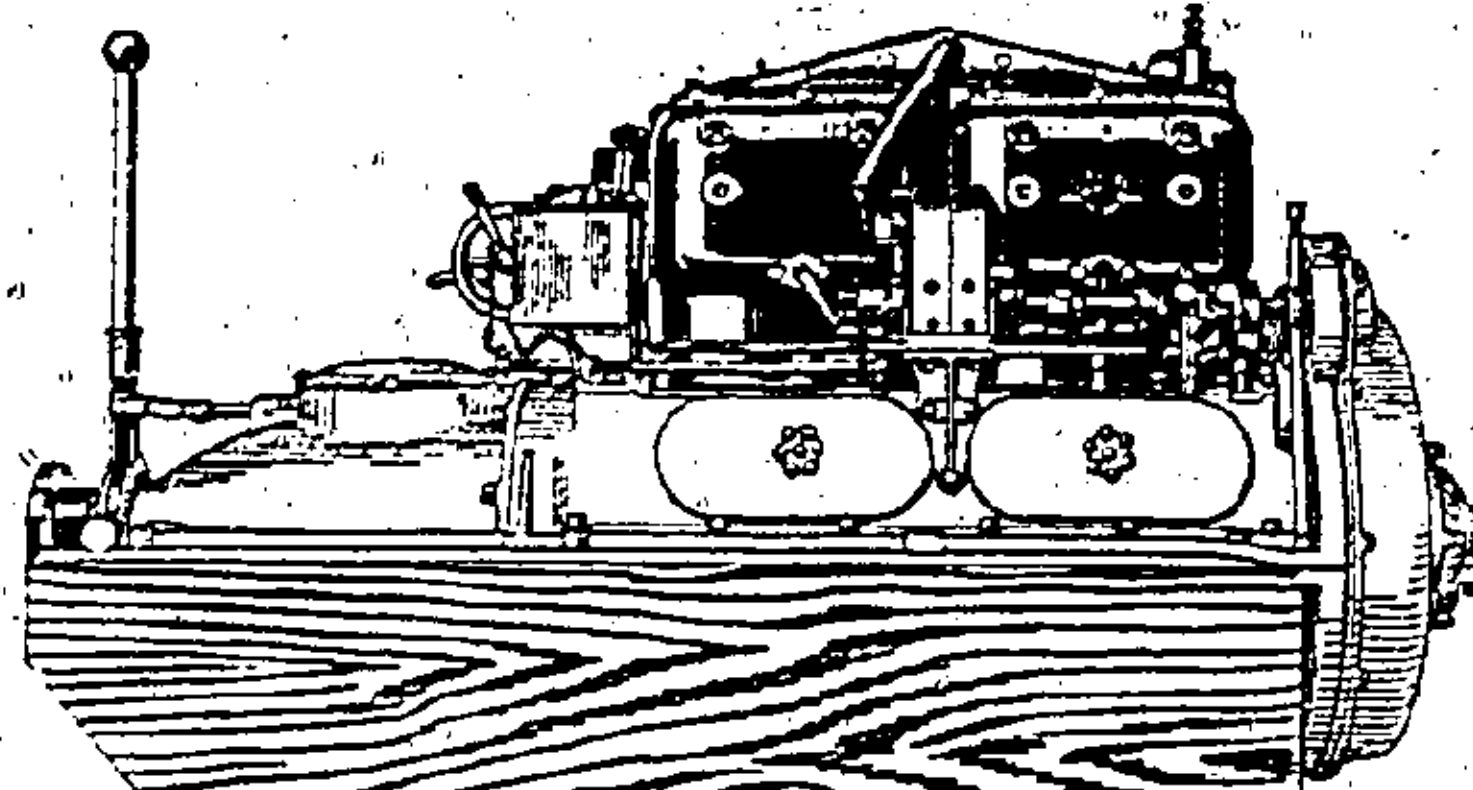
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GENERAL NEWS.

Telephone Girls with U.S. Army.

Telephone girls, at General Pershing's request, have become a part of the United States war machine. Between seven and eight thousand women answered the appeal with alacrity. Two hundred and fifty have been selected, and 180 have already been sent out. They are stationed in various posts not less than 25 miles from the battlefield.

A Fine Record.

Mr. Andrew Robertson, foreman shipwright at the yard of Messrs. R. and W. Hawborn, Lealie, and Co., Ltd., Hebburn, holds a record probably unequalled in the shipbuilding industry. He has been responsible for the launching in this yard of 450 vessels, which, placed end to end, would measure 27 miles. Mr. Robertson is 28 years of age, and still full of vigour, and has worked with this firm for 57 years, during which he has "absent" only once, and has never been absent from work except through illness, and these occasions have been very rare.

Five Soldiers Get Land.

In all 304 applications had been received from soldiers for grants of land, said Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the Commons recently. Of these applications, 208 were from discharged men and 96 from men still in the Army. Of the 208 applicants, 36 had up to the present been accepted as settlers under the Small Holdings (Colonies) Act, 1916, subject to a period of probation. As a result of this requirement only five had so far actually become tenants of the land. All five men were at Holbeach, and three had five acres and two had 10 acres, the rent being at the rate of £40 for a full 10-acre holding with house and buildings.

Torpedo Badges.

Arrangements have been made for the award of torpedo badges to masters and seamen who have served on the articles of any British merchant or fishing vessel considered by the Board of Trade to have been sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine at any time during the present war, and who have afterwards engaged for and completed a further voyage on the articles of a British vessel. In addition, a bar will be awarded to masters and seamen each time they are again torpedoed or mined, and when five bars have been won they can be surrendered to the Board of Trade, if the master or seaman so desires, in exchange for a five-pointed star. The badge is in the form of a torpedo, and is to be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve of either sea or shore rig; the bars are to be worn below it, and the stars above it. Applications for torpedo badge, bars and stars should be made personally at a Mercantile Marine Office.

Shipbuilders' Mansions as Hostels.

Two mansions in the Greenock district once the residences of heads of great shipbuilding firms are to-day Admiralty hostels for shipyard workers. One of these is Seafield House for many years the home of the late Mr. John Scott, O.B., head of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., probably the oldest shipbuilding firm in the world. Seafield House stands in its own grounds overlooking the Firth of Clyde and houses some 70 workers in Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yards. The other is the Knowne, a splendid old mansion with spacious grounds, also overlooking the Clyde. It was for years the residence of the late Mr. Joseph Russell, chief partner in Messrs. Russell and Co., Port Glasgow. Here 61 shipyard workers have been housed since January. Men living in lodging-houses in Greenock are eager to get into either of these hostels, but they are strictly reserved for discharged soldiers and munition volunteers working away from their own districts. Both these hostels are managed by the Y.M.C.A., the average cost of living per week being about 25s. At the Knowne the men dine together and sleep in bedrooms, each containing from five to eight beds. At Seafield House every man has his cot.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Reasonable Suggestion.

Commenting on the impending sale in Norway of Belgian and French antique furniture, which is openly advertised by a firm in the Press, the *Morgenblad* suggests that buyers of the furniture, which is obviously derived from the occupied districts of France and Belgium, should examine their purchases for stains of blood.

Experiments with Soy Beans.

Dr. Yemie Kin, a Chinese woman doctor, is experimenting in New York with the Chinese soy bean as a meat substitute. Dr. Kin recently spent six months on a trip to China to study and analyze the bean, and claims that the soy bean is equal to meat in nutrition. Excellent cheese and other nutritious foods can be made from the beans.

Loss of Golden Syrup.

By the loss of a particular chemist taken into the Army a firm of Lancashire sugar refiners had to discontinue the making of golden syrup, with the result, says the *Liverpool Post*, that 8,720,000 lbs. of syrup have been lost to the country. I remember no other character in history or fiction who seems to correspond so closely to the Miltonian line: "Linked sweetness long drawn out."

Colchester Oysters.

The Colchester oyster, which used to delight the palates of Lucullus and his guests, and still delights modern epicures, is having a holiday. The pampered creature is sleeping quietly in its bed in the Colne, because all the men who used to feed it with bran have gone to the war, and the bran is better applied elsewhere. If they are not dieted on bran the oysters do not taste up to their reputation. So the Colchester oyster beds have been closed for the time being.

Rewards for Defence of London.

For their services in the defence of London from aerial attacks the following recognition, said Mr. Macpherson in the Commons recently, had been accorded to members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Air Craft Corps since 1914.—One officer had been appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 12 officers and other ranks had been mentioned in dispatches, and six others had been brought to the notice of the authorities for faithful service rendered. So far, he believed, nobody had been given a chevron who had merely served at home.

Women and the Health Ministry.

A representative deputation organised by the National Union of Women Workers waited upon Dr. Addison at the Ministry of Reconstruction recently to press for the immediate appointment of a Ministry of Health. Dr. Addison stated that among the urgent matters which would have to be considered by the Ministry of Health were the questions of the Poor Law, the treatment of tuberculosis, and the housing problem. Personally, he would favour an important share in the work of the Central Department being allocated to women. As far as the local authorities were concerned, the matter was largely in the hands of the women themselves.

Electric Fertiliser.

New sources of nitrogen, indispensable as a plant food, are being sought by the Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station. Dr. Russell and his staff, in the fine new range of buildings at Harpenden, are attacking new problems, and fresh light is being thrown on agricultural methods. One source of nitrogen which is being investigated is in the decomposition of straw, of which there is likely to be an extra supply, now that much grass land has been put under corn. This newly broken up land has suffered from the ravages of the wireworm, and the chemists at Rothamsted are also seeking for toxic substances which will destroy the pest without injuring the soil. The application of electricity to stimulate plant growth is being studied; also the composition of crops—potatoes, for instance, which are made up of 80 per cent. of water. Can we get varieties which contain more solid matter?

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GENERAL NEWS.

Registration of Chinese Marriages.

The *Straits Echo* understands that the sub-committee appointed at the Chinese Town Hall, Penang, on April 19, has forwarded to H. E. the Governor, through the Resident Councillor, a counter petition to the memorial asking for registration of marriages.

Miss Hetty King's Wedding.

Much interest was taken recently at Sunderland in the marriage of Miss Hetty King, the popular music-hall artist, and Captain A. W. Lamond, of the York and Lancaster Regiment. The bridegroom's fellow officers held an arch of ribbons and horsehoes over the couple as they left the church, and the "Wedding March" was played by the regimental band.

One Control for 30 Colleges.

Thirty Church training colleges are to be placed under the control of a Board of Supervision in order to modernise the buildings and to develop the religious and secular instruction. These changes will be made on the recommendation of a committee of educationists and supporters of the National Society appointed by the Archbishop, with the Bishop of Wakefield as chairman. Church people will be asked to supply the necessary funds. The councils of the colleges give their approval, and the co-operation of the Board of Education is assured.

Bishop's Debt to the Stage.

"I owe a great debt to the theatrical profession," said the Bishop of Birmingham recently. "As a young man I often sought consolation in a theatre, and wish it was as easy for me to do so today." The bishop was addressing the Actors' Church Union, and spoke of the loneliness of players in visiting big towns. "I know what the loneliness of a big city is," he added. "It is worse than being in the heart of a wood, with people miles away."

Estate Agent's Windfall.

Mr. W. A. Warner, to whom Earl Camperdown has left the whole of his English property, is a member of an old Oxfordshire yeoman family, who owned and farmed Bloxham Grove Farm, near Banbury, for generations. The property, he succeeded to include Weston Park and mansion, and 7,000 acres of land in Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, the London house, and a portion of the residuary estate.

HUMOROUS.

The New Star and a New Microbe.

The *Daily Express* has found a connecting link between the appearance of a new star and the mysterious epidemic that seems to have visited most countries this year.

"Three thousand five hundred and ninety-two London people swank recently to pain and anguish. These included many officers, O. B. Es. and others engaged in work of national importance. In all cases the symptoms were similar—inability to swallow, shooting pains in the nape of the neck, general disinclination to work, and an overwhelming impulse to talk about 'nebulae,' the descending paralysis, spectroscopic resolutions," and other quasi-scientific terms not usually heard in Puckham.

"The epidemic was due to the new star and attempts on the part of the victims to locate it, fix it, observe it, and brag about it. There was also the man who walked into an electric light standard in the Strand at 1 a.m. while absorbed in sidereal calculations. He certainly saw the star—several of it.

"A mythical medical man interviewed by a purely hypothetical *Daily Express* representative at 11 p.m. said:—

"Yes, there is no doubt a sudden irruption of these cases. The disease is *loxalis cervix*, induced by the bacillus *orix-kin-hebecoccus*. There have been many cases recently—all due indirectly to the war.

"For months people have been doing little else than look up at the sky, and it is wonderful that epidemics have not assumed greater proportions, for you must remember that the heavens, besides being the one topic of general conversation, have become the sole object of popular interest.

The moon, Gothas, balloons, parashutes, aeroplanes, clouds, and the sun—if any—and so on have attracted great attention than ever before. A man goes out hale and well to exercise his Pomeranian and is brought back as a species of spinal contortion, fit only for Barnum and Bailey's. 'One of my patients who was here this morning had unfortunately confused the identity of Nova Aquilae (II) with a chemist's shop. His head was

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NURSE WANTED.—EUROPEAN preferred. Apply Mrs. A. R. Lowe, 53, The Peak.

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WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars to Box 418 No. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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completely turned round. He did not know whether he was hithering or heaving. If the star continues visible for a week I shall have to claim a war bonus. 'Grist to the mill? Oh yes. Verily things are looking up.'"

Sir Hall Cairne's Film Burned.

The production of a spectacle to which the public has been eagerly looking forward has been considerably delayed by a fire at a film factory recently, which destroyed the negative of Sir Hall Cairne's great Propaganda Film. The loss, of course, is not irreparable. The tragedy of the business lies in the waste of months of patient and strenuous toil which has been put in by the producer and artists. The film was practically completed, and now they will have to start afresh. Roughly the film showed what would happen to the people of this country in the event of a German invasion. It repeated terrible happenings in Belgium in an English setting.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MON. AY the 12th day of August. Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

THE CHINESE POSTAL
GUIDE (7th issue) is now
issued for sale, and applications
may be sent to the Postal Com-
missioner, Canton.

Price English Version Each 50 cents.

Price English Version Supplements Each 3 cents.

Price Chinese Version Each 10 cents.

Price Chinese Version Supplements Each 1 cent.

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

Canton, 13th August, 1918.



DR. SHELDON'S CIN PILLS

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AND
KIDNEY TROUBLES.

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MARRIAGE.

BANNERMAN—HALANAI.—At Hongkong on August 15th 1918, George Henry Maclean Bannerman to Sophia Halanai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mr. A. M. Rozz Pereira beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to their friends and relatives for the sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

THE PACIFISTS ANSWERED.

The masterly speech in which Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons a few days ago, replied to the pacifists, will be hailed with enthusiasm by every true Britisher who realizes that now is not the time to talk peace twaddle. There is time enough for that when the unrepentable Hun has been soundly whipped and has the knowledge forced on him once and for all that he cannot barbarously seek to rule the world without retaliation from other nations who see the importance of preserving civilisation—a thing which would be an utter impossibility if the German bully were in a position to ride roughshod over small, weak nations not strong enough to defend themselves against invasion. It passes all comprehension how persons in their sane senses can lend themselves to a policy which advocates the holding out of the olive branch to the Central Powers, and, in effect, saying:—"Let's call it off; you have had enough and we have had enough, and therefore it seems a useless sort of thing to carry the struggle further." Yet there are, unfortunately, quite a large number of these misguided people in England to-day who can see no further than their noses. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that they do not appear to realize the important fact that we have not been in this war for four years without learning that it would be sheer madness to accept the "peace at any price" slogan, well-knowing that the resultant outcome would be that we should be setting up for ourselves a storehouse of trouble in days to come. The sooner those who favour pacifism get it into their heads that there can be no peace until the Allies have achieved their ultimate victory, the better it will be for all concerned. To cease short of that, would mean that the world would be for ever trembling on the brink of a volcano—always threatened by disaster.

Mr. Balfour could not have chosen a stronger point in favour of his clear arguments against the pacifists than when he said the true obstacle to peace was that the educated Germans unitedly upheld the gross immoral heresy that the policy of universal domination was the true policy of any nation wishing to be great. It is for this very reason that the lesson should be taught Germany, who has long laboured under a comfortable delusion that we are in this war, as Mr. Balfour said, to show Germany that war does not always lead to success. If we do not accomplish this purpose, then we might just as well have saved ourselves for terrible years of anguish. What do the pacifists think we are fighting for, what do they think our thousands of gallant soldiers have sacrificed their lives willingly for, if it is not to teach Germany that her militarism is not going to lay the world in ruins just when it pleases her? "Blood and iron" has always been the policy of Germany, who has sought to rule by sheer might. Her statesmen have been parties to the abominable practices which have been perpetrated. They have approvingly watched German militarism perform acts which have left the world horror-stricken. It is all the more surprising, therefore, that certain people at home should adopt pacifism as their creed, having seen the fruits of German might. To talk of peace with ravaged Belgium, brow-beaten Rumania and others of the smaller States lying helpless in the foreground, is criminal.

The interesting comparison drawn by Mr. Balfour between British and German occupation, cannot fail to be extremely gratifying. Germany, wherever she has put her foot, has sacrificed the people and everything belonging to them to further her own selfish ends. She has put the people over which she ruled under her military heel and has ennobled their territories dry to enrich herself. Finland who at first mistakenly greeted the German as a liberator, is learning to-day to her bitter cost that she is in the clutches of Germany in every sense of the word. Not satisfied with dominating her, Germany has shamefully robbed her of everything of value. Belgium has been so stripped of all her wealth that now she has nothing more to hand over, and Rumania is paying dearly for the humiliating Peace Treaty which was forced upon her. All this is very characteristic of the Hun. In striking comparison to this, Mr. Balfour showed how the territories which have been occupied by the British have benefited. Wonders have been worked in Mesopotamia, where more corn is now being grown than has been the case for centuries. Palestine is more prosperous than she has been for a great number of years, and like improvements have been effected in those ex-German colonies which, luckily for all concerned, fell early into our hands. The time is not yet ripe for peace discussion, until these ideas are for ever eradicated—which is only possible if the Allies gain complete victory—the war must go on, and we must make further sacrifices to achieve our end.

The Russian Outlook.

From the time of the conclusion of the so-called Peace Treaty between Germany and Russia we have consistently predicted that the Huns would not find affairs in the latter country working out altogether as they would wish. Recent developments have amply justified that view, and to-day the Germans must regret that they ever embarked on the task of endeavouring to suppress a people animated by new-found ideals of liberty and freedom. It would take a clever student of world affairs to trace all the factors at work in Russia to-day, but, out of all the medley and confusion, the one fact stands out that the German intruders are the subjects of increasing hatred. If the Huns had been a little more diplomatic they might easily have profited in large measure from the defection of Russia, but they have shown in their treatment of the Russians that same spirit of domineering overlordship and superiority which has only served to increase the Russian population. The consequence is that not only have prominent German representatives been the victims of the assassin's hand, but to-day the Huns are finding the situation daily more uncomfortable, so much so that the notorious Herr von Helfferich has disappeared from the scene to save his own skin, while the German Embassy has been removed to a point where the Teutonic military forces are available in considerable strength. Justified Fears.

German newspaper writers have a correct appreciation of the situation when they refer to the latest developments as equivalent to a German retreat and when they realize that the Russians have still efficient unity of purpose as to tear up the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Their fear that Germany may even yet be driven into a fresh war with Russia is one for which there is some justification in the present happenings, for the evidence clearly shows that the German and Bolshevik system of government is rapidly collapsing and that the Czech-Slovaks and other counter-revolutionary elements are getting a firmer grip of affairs. All these things can be viewed with gratification by the Allies, for not only do they suggest that the Russians are coming to their senses, but they are distracting the enemy at a moment when he needs to concentrate all his attention and energies elsewhere. The British Government has taken a wise step in recognising the Czech-Slovak Armies as part and parcel of the military system fighting against the Central Powers, and we look in the near future for such a measure of co-operation between these armies and the Entente forces as will yet further improve the outlook in Russia. The situation at the moment is one that must encourage the Allies, while at the same moment it must bring depression and dejection to the Kaiser and his infatuated advisers.

A Deserved Tribute.—The annual report on the work of the Fire Brigade during the past year, which has just been issued by the Superintendent, Mr. McE. Messer, contains a fine tribute to our Volunteer Fire Brigade, a tribute which will be greatly esteemed by the volunteers, who receive only too few thanks for the splendid work they have done and are doing. The report says:—"The Volunteer Fire Brigade has been a distinct success, and has fully met the purposes for which it was instituted. The keenness and public spirit shown by the members is proof that it will continue to perform its useful functions during the peculiar conditions caused by the war."

That is very nice, but it is not one whit more than the men deserve. Whenever there has been an outbreak of fire—and there have been many serious ones during the year—without exception the volunteers have turned up speedily and have rendered very efficient services in conjunction with the regular members of the Brigade in quelling the flames. Notwithstanding the fact that many of them are overworked in their offices, they have always been on hand if a night call has been received and the splendid work they have accomplished is beyond all praise.

The Russian Outlook.—From the time of the conclusion of the so-called Peace Treaty between Germany and Russia we have consistently predicted that the Huns would not find affairs in the latter country working out altogether as they would wish. Recent developments have amply justified that view, and to-day the Germans must regret that they ever embarked on the task of endeavouring to suppress a people animated by new-found ideals of liberty and freedom. It would take a clever student of world affairs to trace all the factors at work in Russia to-day, but, out of all the medley and confusion, the one fact stands out that the German intruders are the subjects of increasing hatred. If the Huns had been a little more diplomatic they might easily have profited in large measure from the defection of Russia, but they have shown in their treatment of the Russians that same spirit of domineering overlordship and superiority which has only served to increase the Russian population. The consequence is that not only have prominent German representatives been the victims of the assassin's hand, but to-day the Huns are finding the situation daily more uncomfortable, so much so that the notorious Herr von Helfferich has disappeared from the scene to save his own skin, while the German Embassy has been removed to a point where the Teutonic military forces are available in considerable strength. Justified Fears.

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DAY BY DAY.

HE DOES WELL WHO REGARDS RATHER THE COMMON GOOD THAN HIS OWN WILL.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.7/16d.

Stolen Iron.—A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of an old piece of iron. A Chinese constable gave evidence of defendant's arrest. His Worship fined defendant \$1, or four days' hard labour.

Possession of Girder.—A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a piece of iron girder used for building purposes. Defendant said that he was engaged by a marine hawker to carry the piece of iron. He also said that he could not find the hawker. His Worship fined defendant \$5, or 14 days' hard labour.

Chinese Sampan.—We have taken the following from *Punch*:—"Ten competitors entered, their boats being gaily decorated with flags, and a very amusing race resulted in the winner passing the post only a length behind the second."—*Hongkong Overseas Mail*, *Punch* humorously remarks:—"Very amusing—particularly for the crew of the second."

Stolen Kerosene.—At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing two tins of kerosene oil from the Asiatic Petroleum Co's premises at North Point. An Indian watchman said he was on duty at 5 p.m. when all the coolies went away. Defendant came back 15 minutes after and took two tins of kerosene and hid them. He saw what occurred and had defendant arrested. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.

Italian Convent Examination Results.

Examinations have been held at the Italian Convent in connection with the School's Shorthand Classes and the results, now arrived, are as follows:—

Full Certificate:—Lottie Knight, Maggie Neves and Isabel Santos.

Second:—Queenie Tatam, Dolly Wynne, Alma Danenberg, Oyela Guimarães, Elia Carvalho, Julia Abreu, Ethel Silva.

Theory:—Lidia Gil, Mabel Steel, Sophie Weill, Christina Ozorio Beatrice White, Ethel Money.

Elementary:—Mary Walter, Edith Lambden, Felicitas Neves, Mary Santos, Rosie White, Florence Nanes, Gladys Worley, Evelyn Woolley, Dolores Jason, Emily Alvarez, Alice Taylor, Maria Remesios, Celeste Medina, Henriette Wilkinson, Lily Wilkinson, Emilia Ribeiro, Laetitia Marcel.

The usual classes for beginners, as well as for intermediate and speed pupils, will be re-opened on the 2nd September next.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

The First Division match K.C.C. v. C.R.C. was played at Kowloon on Saturday and ended in a win for the K.C.C. by 53 games to 46. Scores:—

Green and Abraham beat Ng Sz Kwong and Wong Po Koung 7-4; best Yew Man Tsan and Wong Po Kei 5-6; best Lo and Lo 10-1.

Manley and Lindsell beat Ng Sz Kwong and Wong Po Koung 7-4; best Yew Man Tsan and Wong Po Kei 6-5; lost to Lo and Lo 5-6.

Crook and Stapleton, lost to Ng Sz Kwong and Wong Po Koung 3-8; lost to Yew Man Tsan and Wong Po Kei 4-7; lost to Lo and Lo 5-6.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS' APPEAL.

Decision of Tribunal Upheld.

The Governor-in-Council sat this morning to consider the appeal by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., against the enrolment of Mr. L. D. McNicoll. His Excellency the Governor presided.

The appellants were represented by Mr. H. W. Looker.

Mr. Looker mentioned that he did not see all the assessors present, and as the public relied to a great extent upon them, he would like to wait until they arrived.

His Excellency:—We have a quorum, Mr. Looker.

Mr. Looker:—Yes, I know we have; but it is an essential part of this Council that there should be three assessors and we have only one. I suggest that there should be a short adjournment so that they can appear.

His Excellency:—I do not know why they are not here.

Mr. Looker then went to telephone to the absent members and sometime later returned and said that Mr. Stubb would shortly arrive. His Excellency remarking that he would not wait after 9.30.

Mr. Looker, proceeding with the case, handed in a declaration from Mr. Quin, the manager of Messrs. Lever Bros. (China), Shanghai, which stated, *inter alia*, that the Company had been carrying on an ever increasing trade in China since the year 1904 and that the trade had not in any way been diminished by war conditions, but, on the contrary, had shown a large increase since the outbreak of the war. This would be understood when it was pointed out that the export trade from the United Kingdom in soap amounted in the year 1914 to 1,735,200 cwt. and there was a steady increase up to last year, when the soap exported reached 2,533,733 cwt. The total net imports of soap into China in 1914 was valued at Tls. 2,568,802 and in 1917 Tls. 3,581,928, an increase of Tls. 1,115,126 or 43 per cent. The establishment of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., was controlled by the Ministry of Munitions and the whole of the glycerine produced as a by-product in the manufacture of soap was taken by the Government for the use in the manufacture of high explosives. Mr. McNicoll was the representative in South China, the operations for which territory were conducted from Hongkong. He was the only foreigner in charge of the South China trade and was essential for the proper carrying on and continuance of that trade. The declaration goes on to state:—

"Owing to increase of business, arrangements had been made just prior to the outbreak of war for additional men to join the China Staff. Not only did we lose the services of this addition to our staff by these men joining His Majesty's Forces but two of our staff from China are also serving. The Company's staff in China is reduced to the absolute minimum essential for the continuance of the Company's business. I am informed that the parent Company has between 6,000 and 8,000 men now serving in the Army and that immediately any of these obtains his discharge from the service he is immediately absorbed in the home business. There is therefore little prospect of our obtaining a man with sufficient experience of the business to replace any of the staff in China. I understand that it was suggested that Messrs. Harry Wicking and Company of Hongkong might carry on during the war as Agents for the Company in South China. As to this I desire to impress upon the Tribunal the fact that Mr. McNicoll has a thorough knowledge of the interior organization of the Company's business and of the workings of such big companies as this firm, the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company and others. If they stopped, hampered or fettered this trade, they were hampering and fettering the interests of the Colony. It was impossible to reason I feel that I am justified

on behalf of my Company in appealing against the decision of the Tribunal refusing the exemption of Mr. McNicoll and in asking that such decision be reversed, or in the alternative that exemption should be allowed for such time as will enable me to acquit the head office in England with the position and obtain a reply."

Mr. Looker said that since the declaration had been made a reply had been received from the Head Office to the effect that all steps should be taken to retain the services of Mr. McNicoll. As the Council no doubt were aware, Messrs. Lever Bros. were the biggest manufacturers of soap in the United Kingdom, if not in the world, sending supplies to all parts of the British Empire and foreign countries. The firm had branches all over the world. Like many other big concerns, the firm recently turned its attention to China, where a great field was existing for the development of the trade in Western goods among the Chinese population. The firm commenced business 18 or 20 years ago in North China, establishing themselves at first in the Treaty Ports, but it soon became apparent that if they wished to further develop the business it would be necessary to organize a system by which their goods could be sold in the interior of China. That system had been followed by nearly all the big companies. As the Council knew, it was impossible for a foreigner to set up a business in premises in China, so that native agents had to be appointed. This system was very effective. It was extremely necessary that all these native agencies should be kept under strict supervision to see that they were pushing the right line and making further endeavours to increase the sale of the Company's goods. The organization in North China proved to be such an enormous success that it was eventually decided that a similar business should be started in South China and Mr. McNicoll was appointed to this end. He had four years' experience at Fort Sunlight, as it was necessary he should know the different kinds of soap manufactured and the sales of soap which best appealed to certain classes, and he had had two years' experience with the North China organization, so that he was in a position to know the different kinds of soap which were liked by various people in China. Formerly Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co. were the agents in Hongkong for 10 or 12 years, but they only supplied the local market and did not touch South China. Since Mr. McNicoll has taken over the business he had organized it and made visits to the native agencies, giving them advice and looking after the business generally. He arranged for the security to be paid by the merchants and for the extension of the various branches. He had to be constantly supervising the agencies. The result had been that there had been a great expansion of trade in South China. All the supplies for this market were sent to Hongkong and despatched into the interior at the instance of Mr. McNicoll. He had no-one else to help him with the work. It would be disastrous to the business if he were to be taken away. There were competitors sitting on the fence all round and they were only waiting to step in. These were chiefly foreign competitors, and if Mr. McNicoll were taken the business would be taken over by foreigners and after the war it would be found a very difficult matter for the firm to take up its business again. It would perhaps be irremediable. A business of this kind could not be acquired in a moment. It could not be acquired by a stranger. He held that a trade of this description was in the interests of the Colony. They had all seen how the development of South China trade had affected the interests of the Colony. Nothing could be more important to the Colony than the wonderful development of trade which had resulted in the workings of such big companies as this firm, the Standard Oil Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company and others. If they stopped, hampered or fettered this trade, they were hampering and fettering the interests of the Colony. It was impossible to reason I feel that I am justified

and another man to take the position of Mr. McNicoll. Messrs. Harry Wicking and Company offered to devote some time to the business, but this was of no use. It required a whole-time man with experience.

His Excellency asked Mr. McNicoll how old he was, and if he were anxious to go.

Mr. McNicoll replied that he was 29 and that he had applied to his firm in 1914 for permission to go, but his firm would not release him. As far as he was concerned, he was willing to go.

His Excellency:—You have a desk in Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co.?

Mr. McNicoll:—I have an office there and my own staff.

His Excellency:—Do you see why Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co., who are a very reputable firm, should not carry on the business again?

Mr. McNicoll:—It is not again. Messrs. Harry Wicking have never conducted the business for South China.

His Excellency:—Is there any reason why they should not take on the work?

Mr. McNicoll:—They have not got a man, and if I go the business up-country will be very much curtailed.

In answer to a question put by His Excellency, Mr. Looker said that Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co. could not let a man devote his whole time to the business. Moreover, it was necessary that a man with experience should carry on the work.

His Excellency:—Have you looked over the substitution list?

Mr. Looker said they had and he would like to tell the Council in confidence why they could not take the only man who was capable.

In reply to His Excellency, Mr. McNicoll said that he spent about a week or ten days at the end of every month in South China, and, in answer to further questions, said that he visited Wuhow two or three times a year. Before the Conscription Bill was passed he had a standing permit from the military authorities to leave at any time on business.

After some further discussion, His Excellency the Governor announced that the decision of the Council was that the decision of the Tribunal be upheld.

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Proposed Government Regulation of Insurance.

It will be remembered that a few months ago the fire-insurance companies raised their scale of conventional premiums by about 50 per cent. to which advance warehouse companies made strong opposition, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The trouble has not yet been settled, while the situation has been further complicated by some of the insurance companies breaking the convention by charging lower premiums. It is now reported that Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, contemplates taking action in regard to fire insurance business with a view to promoting the interests of the general public.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This Afternoon's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. O. Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K. C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Lendle.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Council.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and approved:—

A sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Special expenditure, starting at Wong Nei Cheong Recreation Ground.

A sum of \$6,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Department, A.—Police, other charges, clothing for Police Reserve.

A sum of \$1,530,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Contribution to Imperial Government for war purposes.

The Colonial Secretary said:— "This sum represents a sum of \$250,000 for general war purposes being contributed to the Imperial Government and Unofficial members have already approved of this gift from the surplus revenue. The thanks of His Majesty's Government have already been received and published in the public press."

A sum of \$13,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (42) road (f) general works.

A sum of \$6,050 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, other charges, extra legal expenses.

A sum of \$5,012 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, other charges transport and travelling expenses.

A sum of \$75,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong Water Works, (19) Maintenance of City and Hill District.

A sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, brick coal bunkers.

A sum of \$14,300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (42) roads: (a) Ping Shan to Castle Peak, widening of 20 feet.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other charitable allowances.

A sum of \$13,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, recurrent, (1) maintenance of buildings.

A sum of \$2,900 in aid of the vote Public Works, (29) gas lighting, Kowloon.

A sum of \$450 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, (30) electric lighting, Kowloon.

A sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, miscellaneous, (45) typhoon and rainstorm damage.

A sum of \$253.60 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, special expenditure, Happy Valley disaster.

A sum of \$500 on account of Miscellaneous Services, grant in aid of the Colonial Nursing Association.

A sum of \$11,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, miscellaneous, resumption of ferry piers.

A sum of \$1,650 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, improvement to Naval tennis courts.

A sum of \$140 in aid of the vote Class I Item 9, Miscellaneous Services, bathing places, North Point and Kennedy Town.

A sum of \$9,833.40 in aid of the vote Hongkong Defence Corps, other charges, ammunition.

Fire Brigade Matters. Arising out of another financial minute in connection with fire appliances, the Hon. Mr. Pollock asked whether any steps had been taken to provide fire extinguishing appliances for Kowloon.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that certain articles had been ordered, but they had not yet been received. The question of providing a Fire Station at Kowloon was also being considered, but a site had not yet been selected.

Legal Practitioners' Regulations. The following regulations made by His Honour the Chief Justice under the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, were approved:—

1. The preliminary examination of persons intending to become bonded under Articles of Clerkship to Solicitors shall be in accordance with the following regulations:—

2. Candidates shall be required to pass:—(1) in the obligatory subjects laid down in the syllabus for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Hongkong for candidates in the Faculty of Arts. (2) In sub-sections 1 and 4 of the Latin examination prescribed by the said syllabus. Provided that a person who has already passed in any or all of the above subjects and who produces to the Registrar of the Supreme Court a certificate to that effect granted by the University of Hongkong shall be exempt from again passing in such subject or subjects.

3. The examination shall take place at the same time and place as the Matriculation Examination of the University of Hongkong for candidates in the Faculty of Arts and the candidate shall pay such fee not exceeding \$10, as the University of Hongkong shall prescribe.

Supplementary Vote.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand and one hundred and fifty-two Dollars and fifty-eight Cents to defray the charges of the year 1917.

The Bill authorizes the expenditure as follows:—

Harbour Department, ...	\$ 15,122.82
Miscellaneous Services, ...	2,648,503.16
Military Expenditure, ...	982.87
Public Works, Recurrent, ...	20,108.45
Public Works, Extraordinary, ...	67,435.28
Total	\$2,752,152.58

The Copyright Act.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

In the "Objects and Reasons" it is stated that when the Bill becomes law it will also be necessary to make regulations under section 14 of the Act. A draft of the proposed regulations will be published at the same time as the Bill. They are based on the regulations made in the United Kingdom.

Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917, was passed in order to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into operation as regards the Colony of Hongkong, but in view of difficulties which have arisen in connection with the application outside the United Kingdom of Article 6 of the Treaty, His Majesty's Government have now decided that the Colony and Protectorates shall not adhere to the Treaty. It is therefore necessary to repeal the above Ordinance.

The Opium Ordinance. The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to make two minor corrections in the text of the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and of the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

STANDARD SUITS.

Some Impressions to Cut and Style.

The department of the War Office which has been constituted a lesser providence to provide over the material needs of civilians, lest the too great want of desirable things should make the spirit restless with the discomforts of war has prescribed standard suits for our present satisfaction, says the Manchester Guardian of June 9. That great unknown authority which insisted on the patriotic virtue of shiny black and purpling blue has been disposed. Our patriotism has been proved by long months of shabbiness, and also our obedience to authority, and for a reward come new suits by the million. And after standard suits there will be standard hosiery, mostly for women's wear, and after that standard gloves and blankets to make the winter more tolerable. Fifteen million pounds' worth of textiles altogether.

Recently at an exhibition in Bradford (which was opened by Mr. Albert Illingworth, the Postmaster General) it was revealed that the patterns of cloth are standardized but not patterns of suits. Those who are still allowed to remain civilians may be standardized but they will not be uniformed. They will only get as far as the grading, and that will be of their own free choice, the grade 1 man taking away his four-guinea suit for prompt cash and the grade 3 man getting his for 57s. 8d. Both will be equal in overcoats, taking a grade 3 cloth for three guineas. But happily the outward architecture of men will continue various. The War Office has not stepped in with pettifoggish restrictions; it only says that "sports" coats are barred and certain elaborations of trimming and velvet collars. We are not to be reduced to one strict rule and pattern nor yet to one colour. A classic authority on tailoring has told us that if the cut betokens intellect and talent the colour betokens temper and heart. Agreeing in that, we shall presently find the whole male population proving itself in dress the possessor of steady temper and very sober hearts for its choice of colour will be limited to navy blue and black, the daller browns, and quieter greys.

The War Office authority fixes the colours; the manufacturers determine the style and cut; and here we find that the factories have their more or less rigid standards. The suits in this attractive exhibition (which is coming to Manchester it has been to London) have been collected from six different manufacturing areas in the north and south, but there are no corresponding differences in style. There has been no stipulation that trousers should be turned up, yet all of them are. It has not been ordained that waistcoats should be without collars; but they invariably are. These are points of the fashion of the day as provided for the million by the whole-sale manufacturer, who decrees also dictating again where he merely aims at conforming to the mode—that coats shall be made with a vent. The inherent right of personal choice in matters of taste may be chafed a little by the idea of all this standardisation, though it is nothing new. It comes about in the ordinary method of cheap production, and is merely one degree more compelling than the opinion (imposed by the arching eyebrow) of the "bespoke" tailor whose business it also is to insist on the prevailing fashion.

To bring ourselves to the measures of wartime and to be economical we must turn to the ready-made suit. It is reserved to the man who can afford more than four guineas for the grade 1 garments to be a chooser of style. He for an additional 8s. 6d., can get the same cloth made up, just as he wishes to have it, by his own tailor. But the King's suit, for which he chose the cloth at Leeds recently, is a brown worsted mixture price 75s. 6d., and anybody may have a similar suit at the identical price by asking for pattern 230.

Standard clothes should be on sale, but not at first in large quantities. The grade 1 cloth is worsted serge, either plain or twill or fancy. It is made up into men's suits at four guineas and into youths' suits for 70s. The grade cloth is for men's overcoats—three guineas. Grade 3 cloth is for men's suits at 57s. 8d., youths' suits at 57s., and youths' overcoats at 45s. Boys' suits of grade 3 cloth and in the Rugby style will cost 45s., and a similar style of suit in a grade 4 cloth will be 5s. cheaper. A boy's overcoat costs 35s. The prices quoted are for certain average sizes, and they vary a little either way. Nobody suggests that these clothes are cheap, but starting from the high prices of raw wool, it is declared officially that neither merchant nor manufacturer, nor retailer will receive more than a fair profit. The money will (in Mr. Illingworth's words) procure a durable suit at a reasonable price.

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HONGKONG EDUCATION.

Some Points from the Director's Report.

The report of the Director of Education for last year states that after deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$234,678 (\$235,978 in 1916).

The ratio which expenditure on education bears to the total revenue of the Colony is 2.29 (2.44 in 1916), and is the lowest figure since 1904.

School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$98,711 were collected (\$85,123 in 1916). In addition \$3,844.75 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$3,963.50 in 1916).

A table shows that the total number of pupils at schools in the Colony, excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories, was 23,935, being 8,474 in English School and 15,461 in Vernacular Schools. This an increase of 2,832 over 1916, the increase in pupils in English Schools being 109, and in the Vernacular Schools, 2,723.

Technical Institute.—The Institute continues to do useful work, and makes a point of providing instruction in any subject for which there is a demand. The latest class to be formed is that in cookery, which is proving most popular and successful.

Hongkong University Examinations.—There were 218 successes (129 in 1916), of which Queen's College had 59. One pass in the Matriculation Examination, 3 in the Senior Local and 6 in the Junior Local were obtained at the 2 British Schools (Kowloon and Victoria).

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THE WANCHAI MURDER.

Further Evidence this Afternoon.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the case was resumed in which Luk Chi, a cook-boy, was charged with the murdering an snab employed by Mrs. E. W. Bradbury. Inspector Sim, prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Golding appeared for the defence.

Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, deposed to having had defendant under observation for a few days. He was of the opinion that the man might have lost control of himself at the time of the murder, but now his mental condition was all right.

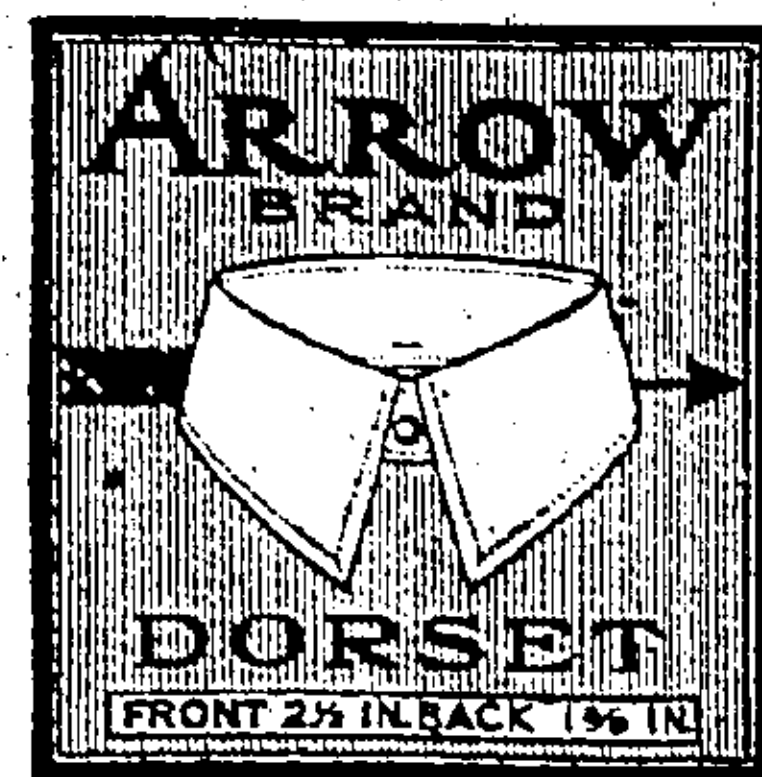
Sgt. "Kid" Marriot, of the Naval Police, gave evidence of defendant's arrest saying that a little boy (Hazeland) informed him that a murder was being committed at Mrs. Bradbury's house. He was at that time outside the Naval Ordnance gate. He went up there and saw defendant and had him arrested. He then brought defendant to the Naval Ordnance, but when they reached near Queen's Road defendant made a movement, and with a cry, being afraid that he might run away, gave him a blow on the jaw.

The case is proceeding.

The Tai O Tragedy.

At the Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was concluded in which Indian Sergeants B144 and B152 were charged with neglect of duty on the morning of July 17 at Tai O. After the evidence of the two defendants had been taken, His Worship sentenced first defendant (B144) to six weeks' hard labour for neglect of duty, and fined him \$25 or one month's hard labour for not attempting to extinguish the fire at the Station. The second defendant (B152) was sentenced to one week's hard labour, for his neglect of duty. Both sentences date from August 8.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	(SATUR., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOSABAY & CAPE TOWN.
THURSDAY IS TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.
VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, PENANG, RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kishima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru	FRI., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	22nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	15th September.
NIPPON MARU	19,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	5th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.
Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Kailong	18th Aug. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	20th Aug. at noon
TIENSIN	Huichow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Aug. 14, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijahap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java
Tijahong	Java & M'ear	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji & Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. [16]

Telephone No. 1674.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Hailong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sat., 17th Aug. at daylight
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Tues., 20th Aug. at daylight
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. It is a vessel of excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Shanghai via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow with data accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato; through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Reduced Shipments to Australia.

There has lately been a considerable diminution in shipments to Australia, says the "Japan Chronicle." This month the Nippon Yusen Kaisha allotted five extra steamers to the Australian run, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha one extra steamer, and the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha one vessel. Though all the N. Y. K. steamers have already sailed, the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to cancel the sailing of the Yuhiko Maru, owing to insufficiency of cargo. In August there will be fewer extra steamers on the Australian run, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha operating three steamers and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha one vessel, while no decision has yet been made by the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha. Owing to reduced shipments, freight has naturally declined, the present rate being about ¥100, a fall of about ¥30 from quotations a month ago.

Japanese Vessels for America.

Japanese shipbuilders are to build and deliver 246,000 tons of steamers between January and May next year under the second agreement for the exchange of Japanese vessels for American shipbuilding materials. It is now reported that the U.S. authorities have decided to alter the design of these vessels, and in order to make the necessary arrangements a Lloyd's expert has already arrived in Tokyo. He will confer with representatives of the shipbuilders to-day and to-morrow (25th and 26th instant), and will visit the Kawasaki Dockyard, Osaka Ironworks, and other shipyards at the end of this month. It is reported that the proposed alteration in design is for the purpose of making certain provisions against submarine attacks and sinking. It is understood that the expenses for this change will be borne by the U.S. Government.—"Japan Chronicle."

The Japanese Shipping Market.

With a falling-off in shipments all round, the shipping market has become inactive, charter rates showing a decline of about ¥2 according to the "Japan Chronicle." It was thought that the charter of a certain number of steamers by the Government in connection with the proposed dispatch of an expedition to Siberia would have the effect of enlivening the coasting market, on which there is now an abundant supply of tonnage, but no particular effect is yet visible. It is reported that though certain steamship companies have been already approached by the Government on the matter, it will yet be some considerable time before the vessels required are actually chartered. It is understood that following the promulgation of the Wartime Shipping Control Act the Government has adopted the policy of absolutely prohibiting the alienation of Japanese steamers to foreigners. As mentioned recently, however, the Toyosaki Kisen Kaisha, of Kobe, has obtained permission of the Government to sell the Kibi Maru VIII, 2,300 tons deadweight, to France, while certain other steamers are also reported to be under negotiation for sale to foreigners. It is reported that the Toyosaki Kisen Kaisha has further obtained permission of the Government to sell the Kibi Maru IX, 2,300 tons deadweight, to a French buyer. It is accordingly believed it is now possible to secure Government permission to sell Japanese steamers to foreigners. The price of the two Kibi Maru, both built this year, is reported to be ¥700 per ton each. The Kihara Company has bought the Isuzu Kisen Maru, 4,700 tons, built in 1917, at ¥650, for delivery in September. It is also reported that the Kihara Company has contracted to buy the Bushu Maru, 4,100 tons, built in 1915, owned by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, at ¥750, to be delivered in October. As to charter transactions, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the Liaotung Maru, 3,500 tons, at ¥6 for the coasting service. She is to be immediately delivered and remain under charter until March next. It is understood this steamer is to be placed on a service from which certain vessels will have to be removed in connection with the Siberian expedition. The other day the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha chartered a steamer of 9,000 tons, newly built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, at ¥45 for the North American service. This rate has been the high-water mark for some time. For a similar service the Katsuda Kisen Kaisha has now chartered the Tenho Maru, at ¥40, for delivery in January next.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

ARNOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOUR QUINER-PAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS.
KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 360 P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOKI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAMASHITA, OCHO, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO,
YOSHINOYA, HON, HAMAZUTA, SANO,
KAWADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMADA, SIBAI,
AND OTSUKA COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:
—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKANATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TRIANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong: "IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A.L.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong

TO SAIL.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA,"

will sail for Manila or or about
27th August, 1918.

For passage and freight
Apply to:—

O. H. BITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
s.s. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
mentioned ports. Consignees
of cargo are hereby informed
that their cargo will be
landed at their risk into the
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on Thursday, August,
15th, 1918 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th
August, 1918, will be subject to
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 10th, 1918.

Blind Charity Official Charged.

(Almost blind and having to be
led into court, Walter Blackburn,
described as organizer of the
Blind Aid Society, was charged
at Lambeth with unlawfully en-
deavouring to procure charitable
contributions by false pretences.
He was arrested on premises in
Brixton-road, and the police took
away a great quantity of books
papers that almost filled a taxi-
cab. A remand was ordered, bail being
allowed.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st July, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	(RED)	(A)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	(B)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲	(C)	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲	(D)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	▲	(E)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	▲	(F)	Gale expected to increase.
7.	+	(G)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed, it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The day signals will be displayed as the main signal must, the day signal on the premises of the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the day signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the day signal on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Kowloon, and the day signal near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyndes.

The day signals will be displayed as the main signal must, the day signal on the premises of the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the day signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the day signal on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Kowloon, and the day signal near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyndes.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st July, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
2.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
3.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
4.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
5.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
6.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
7.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
8.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
9.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.
10.	—	When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be hoisted at the following stations:— CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS, SAU KI WAN, WAGLAN, SAI KUNG, STANLEY, SHA TAU KOK, ABERDEEN, TAI PO.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—
1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 10. —

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—
(a) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols.
(b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time, by 3 symbols.
(c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time, by 3 symbols.

The upper symbol of group (a) indicates the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the typhoon or depression in degrees, as shown in the following table:—
Only the time and units of the longitude are given; thus, 180° is indicated by 18 0.

The middle symbol of group (a) indicates the direction in which the typhoon or depression is travelling. (Table 1.)
The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the typhoon is travelling. Alternately, it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.
The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened: the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which the gale conditions were first indicated.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened: the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which the gale conditions were first indicated.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila	Yuensang.	J. M. Co.	16. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	17. Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyank.	B. & S.	17. Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wosang.	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Shanghai	Kaifeng.	B. & S.	18. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong.	J. M. Co.	20. Aug.
Tientsin	Chipsing.	J. M. Co.	20. Aug.
Shanghai	Sungkiang.	B. & S.	20. Aug.
Tientsin	Huichow.	B. & S.	21. Aug.
Java	Tylojap.	J.C.J. L.	23. Aug.
Manila	L'ongssang.	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Moji and Kobe	Tylojap.	J.C.J. L.	28. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	14. Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Sept.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abbey Douglas	LAY A H
Abraham D	Little A C
Anderson Dr & Mrs	Longfield S
EG	Leiris Mr & Mrs J J
Adler O	Lucas H W
Arena A de la	Landberg Capt P F
Anders H R	Leib E
Alcock C O V	Larson E
Bleeker J J	Lennox Capt & Mrs J
Barnes J H	Branch Capt & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs	MacKean Dr G W
B	Maslin H E
Burns N	MacIntyre N
Birrell J D	Mejiers M
Birbeck B J	Neeson Mr & Mrs W
Baxter H A	P
Brewell W G	Nicolson J S
Bellios Mrs R R	Norris E C
Bout Mr & Mrs A L	Noble James
Brown L R	Ostberg H
Canning Dr & Mrs	Price H E
HL	Perry S S
Chivers Mr & Mrs	Poussera A
Caneron R V	Ritchie D
Courtesy J D	Reay Miss F
Cayron H	Ray E H
Charouet L	Rumell M C
Corneilissen Mr J	Rumble V J S
Corneilissen Miss	Rennolds Mr & Mrs
Davis Mrs F E	W H
Dowdall Mr & Mrs	Rickers Mr & Mrs S
Davis E B	Slade Mrs M
Dryfus Mr & Mrs	Savitt C E
Kenall Madam E	So iron H E
Ferguson W N	Spiers A W P
Ferreira J D	Stubbs A T
Fetherston D H	Sheehan Miss H
Gosler Mrs S	Sweetland Miss C I
Gray I	Steenby V
Hicks A	Starkey Mr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	CF
Hodgins Mrs A E	Stoll G
Hooper A Shelton	Shields F M
Hunter G	Shearer R R
Harey J E	Stamps Mr & Mrs
Hausmann E	SRG
Harding D J	Thorp W C
Hertz Mrs C H	Thomas Mr & Mrs
Hallani Miss S	G A
Henderson F B	Templeton C P

James Capt R	Varmulen P W
Jacob T W	Vat Thos
Jacob J C de	Wendenberg G
Johnson J J	Wyle Mr & Mrs B
Kelley H	Wong G G
Kelley B H Van	Wijk Mrs V
Kennedy Mrs A	

PEAK HOTEL.

Adams Mr & Mrs R	Lammert Mr & Mrs
F J	Gm
Anderson Miss	Mattings R F
Blair Mr & Mrs D E	Moore Mrs
Brail Mrs	Moore Mrs
Bird G B	Moring Mr
Breakpear O T	Mabison Mrs
Bryant L	Macaulay Mrs
Coleman G L	McNair Mr & Mrs H
Churchill Miss	Nisbet Mr & Mrs H
Cary Mr & Mrs F W	A
Carter A	Nicholls Mr & Mrs
Coburn Mr & Mrs	Mr C E
Conrad Mrs	Osternow Mrs
Cartridge Miss	Perkins T I
Dick Miss	Pelham Lt Col & Mrs
Dulmage Miss	Thurley
Donnell	Perkins Mr & Mrs A
Donnan Kenneth	Fedden Miss
Mr & Mrs	Perry Miss J
Evans P M B F	Rodgers Miss L
Evers Mrs E M	Rodgers W W
Furness Mrs	Reed E Comdr
Fulton Mrs	Rope Mr & Mrs
Gibson Campbell Dr	Roberts W E
M. D. D	Smith Mr & Mrs A
Gubbay C S	Findlay
Galloway A D	Smellie Mr & Mrs
Hind W B	Souza Mr & Mrs B
Hogg Mr & Mrs	Sherwin Lt
Hodgson Mr & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs V
P	Findlay
Hale Mr & Mrs H A	Sweeny Mrs
Hancock H	Seveland Mrs
Hayward Mr & Mrs	Taylor Joseph Mr & Mrs
H E	Mrs
Hutchison	Venuti Major-Gen
Hutton Mrs	Venuti Miss
Johnson F B	Valle Major Mrs
James Miss	Torre de
Kacoorie Sir Ellis	Wick Mrs V M

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
a million and decimals of gallons during the month
of July.

Consumption per day: 1,175,000
Estimated: 1,175,000
Consumption per day: 1,175,000
Estimated: 1,175,000

COWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
City	Level with	at 11th. Below
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a million and decimals of gallons during the month
of July.

Consumption per day: 1,175,000
Estimated: 1,175,000
Consumption per day: 1,175,000
Estimated: 1,175,000

BASEBALL.

Last Evening's Interesting Match.

It was extremely unfortunate that inclement weather spoiled the attendance at Happy Valley last evening, when an exhibition baseball match was played between teams representing the 9th Cavalry, U.S. Army, and the U.S.S. Pampanga. The first-named team is one of the best military teams of the United States, and, in fact, are the present Champions of the Far East, and as was expected, a fine exhibition of the game was seen, so far of course, as their opponents were able to put up a fight worthy of them. The naval men were obviously out-classed from the first, but some exciting incidents were witnessed.

One usually associates baseball with an excited and "barracking" crowd, but the spectators yesterday, mostly Britishers, to whom the game was strange and new, could hardly be expected to be enthusiastic, and the only amusement caused was by the twitting remarks of the players themselves. The game was often played in a gale of wind and rain, and, considering all things, the players are deserving of credit for putting up such a show. Seven innings aside were gone through, but the naval men failed to secure a run, the fielding and smart work of the Cavalry being a treat to watch. In the matter of batting, too, the soldiers had matters all their own way and some of the hits were extremely fine. It was in the second and third innings of the soldiers that the runs were made, five and three runs respectively being secured. Even the unit itself could see that, given first-class opponents, the soldiers would have provided the people of Hongkong with a fine opportunity of witnessing America's national game played as only experts can play it.

The actual scores were as follows:—

9th Cavalry	12334567T
Pampanga	0053000000
	0000000000

At the conclusion of the match it was decided that a free exhibition game would be given this evening, but the weather will now make this impossible.

The proceeds—and quite a number of tickets were sold—are being devoted to the British and American Red Cross Funds. The band of the 18th Infantry rendered an enjoyable selection of music, many well-known American airs being played.

BRITISH CHEMISTS.

The New Association.

About 400 members of the British Association of Chemists met at the College of Technology, Manchester, on a recent Saturday afternoon, Dr. Alfred Rees presiding, for the purpose of ratifying the formation of the new association. For many years, the Executive Committee stated, trained chemists have desired to form a strong representative organisation which will be able to speak and act with authority on the many important national and domestic problems which confronted the profession. The desire received great impetus from the war demand for chemists, and spontaneously materialised in the formation of provisional committees in various centres. These committees convened the inaugural meeting of the proposed association in Manchester last November. At that meeting, attended by about 700 chemists from all parts of the country, it was resolved to form a provisional society for furthering the project, membership to be confined to the following standard:—(a) Any person holding a university degree (or its equivalent) with chemistry as principal subject; (b) any person who can show evidence satisfactory to the Council of having had a sufficient general education and having practised pure or applied chemistry for not less than seven years, and who now holds a responsible position. An

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

Ministers and the Man-Power Act.

The Provincial Assembly of Presbyterian and Unitarian ministers and congregations of Lancashire and Cheshire met recently in Manchester. At the morning service in the Cross Street Chapel the preacher was the Rev. E. D. Priestley Evans, of Bury.

The meeting for business was held in the Memorial Hall in the afternoon, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Malone. Dr. Malone referred to the withdrawal by the Government of the provision in the Man-power Act which included ministers. He was convinced the withdrawal was an act of wisdom. To have enforced the provision would have multiplied difficulties and raised in an acute form the problem of the conscientious objector. Had the proposed League of Nations no suggestion for the churches? What about a League of Churches? Was that an impossible dream? The President proposed a resolution welcoming the enfranchisement of women.

Councillor Margaret Ashton, who seconded the resolution, said it was unnecessary in conferring the franchise on women to have eliminated the young women under thirty. We had too much of the old-age attitude towards the problems of the future, which more concerned the young.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Rev. C. Peach, seconded by Mr. G. H. Leigh, a resolution was adopted recording hearty appreciation of the policy embodied in the Education Bill before Parliament, assuring the Government of support in the proposed abolition of half-time for children under fourteen and the establishment of continuation schools for young people up to eighteen. The resolution also recorded the conviction that there can be no complete and efficient organisation of publicly aided education until all sectarian tests have been abolished and full public control established.

It was further decided, on the motion of Miss H. M. Johnson, to urge upon the Government to bring in a measure for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages during the war and demobilisation.

At an evening meeting the Assembly was concerned with the subject "Our churches and the supply of ministers." A discussion was opened by the Rev. C. J. Street (Sheffield) and Mr. T. Fletcher Robinson (Pendleton). Mr. Street said he thought that as time went on there would be a violent recrudescence of superstition in this country. Under present abnormal conditions, all sorts of fantastic ideas were gaining currency and support. This was a time when earnest ministry was more than ever needed. Incidentally he expressed the opinion that conscription should have applied to ministers as well as others.

An executive committee was appointed, with Dr. Rees as chairman and Dr. A. Parker (Birmingham) as treasurer, to proceed with the necessary work of construction.

It was resolved that the provisional society be terminated and that the Executive proceed with the definite formation of the British Association of Chemists, and that the following be included in the objects:—(1) To keep a continuous and critical survey of the developments of the movement for the organisation of chemists; (2) the co-ordination with a view to federation if found desirable of all the organisations concerned with the practice and profession of chemistry; (3) to devote itself to those interests of chemists which are outside the scope of the activities of the Institute of Chemistry. It was resolved also that a meeting of the Association be called in October next. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether the new body should keep in friendly alliance with the Institute of Chemistry or keep itself wholly independent. The meeting decided by a large majority—"That a register of members be prepared on the basis of the B.A.C. accepted qualifications."

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

The Fusion of Two Great Firms.

The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Albert Stanley) addressed a large representative meeting of dye users in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, recently with the object of expounding a scheme for the production of dyestuffs in this country on a scale to make us independent of other sources of supply. The meeting had been called by the Colour Users' Committee, whose chairman (Mr. Henry Allen) presided.

Sir Albert Stanley said the outbreak of war forced upon the attention of the Government and the country the extent to which we had allowed ourselves to become dependent upon Germany for the supply of dyestuffs, which were of such vital importance, not only to our great textile industries, but to a wide range of other trades. In 1913 we imported 18,000 tons of synthetic dyestuffs, and of these about nineteenth came from Germany, the rest being furnished by Switzerland. There were a few works in this country engaged in the manufacture of dyes, but their combined output did not amount to one-tenth of the home demand. The Germans had, in fact, secured virtually the world monopoly in the dye-making industry. The position thus created was extremely serious from the purely economic point of view. It had another result; the development of the dye-making industry in Germany put at the disposal of the German Government a great scientific industrial organisation which, in time of war, would be of immense and immediate utility in the supply of explosives, of which the United Kingdom had no equivalent. To take measures to remedy our twofold weakness and to guard against the recurrence of such things in the future was an obvious and immediate duty. From the first it was clear that private enterprise could not be expected to deal unaided with the problem, the creation and permanent establishment of a most important pivotal industry—pivotal alike for our trade and for our national security.

Sir Albert described the steps first taken by assisting in the formation of a limited company—the British Dyes, Ltd. What was aimed at, he said, was that the State-aided company should be a nucleus around which there would be grouped in the form of a combination all the principal concerns engaged in the dye-making industry. That object had been consistently pursued by all three Governments which had been in power during the war, but unfortunately up to the present it had not been attained. Other companies had been at work, but the progress made so far had been inadequate. Neither a fusion of interests nor any close co-operation had been attained. While no doubt competition had given a certain stimulus, there had been overlapping which, in present circumstances, was decidedly disadvantageous. The continuance of the industry along the lines meant that in the time at our disposal a sufficient advance would not be made to place us in the position of practical independence of Germany at the conclusion of the war.

In these circumstances the Board of Trade, after very anxious consideration of the whole problem and in consultation with all the interests concerned, had come to the conclusion that if effective co-operation among the principal makers could be secured, so as to assure the best and most expeditious use of the limited amount of money, materials, labour, and scientific and technical skill which were available for the industry, and if certain additional assistance was given, the British dye industry could be established on a reasonably wide and sound basis in a much shorter time than if the present separation of interests were continued. As the first step in this direction of greater unity of purpose and action, negotiations had been going on for some time with the knowledge of the Board of Trade, between British Dyes Ltd., and Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., and a scheme of fusion had been prepared which was understood

to be acceptable to the boards of both companies. The Board of Trade, in accordance with the objects which the Government had in view from the first, which in their view were essential to the national interest, welcomed the proposed amalgamation. They were prepared to agree to raising the maximum rate of dividend payable to the shareholders so long as any part of the Government advance was outstanding from 6 to 8 per cent, provided that the new company accept certain conditions. "These conditions," Sir Albert Stanley continued, "are (1), the company shall always remain under British control, and foreign participation both in capital and voting shall be allowed only to a very limited extent, and there shall be no participation of present enemy interests. (2) The company shall undertake to supply all their products at reasonable prices, and in the event of any price being, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, unreasonable, the Board may, from time to time, fix the prices. (3) The company shall undertake to distribute their products of finished dyes, or intermediates, amongst consumers in an equitable manner, and if this is, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, not being done, the Board may give directions to the company as to the manner in which the distribution shall be made.

"The right of shareholders in British Dyes, Ltd., to preferential treatment in respect of that company will cease. In the new conditions, and with the enlarged State assistance, it is essential that consumers of dyes, whether shareholders or not, shall be placed in a position of equality. Finally, in order to secure the fulfilment of these conditions it is a further condition that two of the directors shall be appointed by the Government, not only for so long as the Government advances are outstanding, but for such period thereafter as may, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, be desirable. Subject to these conditions, and to others mentioned hereafter, the Board of Trade will welcome the proposed amalgamation and its extension to include any other concerns whose inclusion, in the opinion of the parties concerned, may be desirable as likely to promote that rapid extension and firm establishment of the industry which we all desire." (Cheers.)

As regards further State assistance, Sir Albert Stanley said that as speed was the essence of the problem, the Government were prepared to make loans to dye manufacturers and also to make actual grants to meet the increased cost of extensions of buildings and plant. It had also been decided to make contributions in aid of scientific research. There was an immense amount of ground to be covered, and "money, materials, and labour must not be employed on the erection of small-scale competitive plants for products which were redundant and which could only be made cheaply produced on a large scale. The allocation of the State aid would present many difficult problems, and in advising the Board of Trade in this matter the Commissioner for Dyes would have the assistance of a small committee, and for this purpose dye-makers and dye-users would be invited to suggest separately the names of persons of business and financial experience, but not directly concerned, who would be acceptable to them.

"Finally," the President of the Board of Trade added, "in order to guard against the efforts which the great German dye-making concerns will assuredly make to re-establish their position in this country and to prevent the establishment of a strong British dye-making industry the Government have decided that the importation of all foreign dyes, except under licence, shall be prohibited for a period of at least ten years. The Licensing Committee will consist of representatives of the dye-makers and the dye-using interests in equal numbers, with an independent chairman appointed by the Board of Trade. The Committee will have a free hand in the grant of licences, subject to the ultimate authority of the President of the Board of Trade. The extent to which the power of licensing will be used will largely depend upon the ability of the British

THE TYPHOON.

HONGKONG'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Passed within Twenty Miles of the Colony.

Early this morning Hongkong narrowly escaped receiving the full force of the typhoon of which the Colony had been warned for some days past. In point of fact, it passed within about twenty miles of the Colony, with the result that cyclonic gales and heavy rains were experienced for some hours.

From the position of the typhoon as reported yesterday (west-south-west of the Frates Shoal) and its direction, it was evident that Hongkong was in for a bad blow, and as the evening wore on the glass was falling steadily. During the night there were violent gusts of wind of high velocity, and at about a quarter past six this morning the black cross was hoisted and three explosive bombs fired, indicating that wind of typhoon force was expected at any moment. According to to-day's Observatory report, the typhoon had curved northwards during the course of last evening, and it passed between Hongkong and Gap Book on a north-westerly track at about 8 o'clock this morning, entering the coast over the Canton delta, where it is probably filling up. The barometer this forenoon rose quickly in Hongkong, showing that the danger to the Colony was past. The Observatory forecast for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m. to-morrow is: "South-westerly gale, moderating, cloudy, equally, rain, improving later." We understand that the lowest barometrical reading registered at the Observatory was 29.19.

The conditions were such this morning that the ferry service had to be completely suspended, this isolating many Kowloon residents until the boats began running at about noon. The tramway service was also suspended for several hours. The harbour wore a very deserted appearance, as most of the ships in port had gone to "shelter" yesterday, while native craft had flocked into the typhoon refuges. Heavy seas were running in the harbour early this morning and during the course of the forenoon.

Happily, up to the time of writing, no reports have come to hand of really serious damage, though during the forenoon it was risky to move about in the town, owing to falling debris. Mess Cheung's photographic studio suffered badly, a good part of the glass roof being blown off, sheets of glass falling into the street below. Otherwise, the damage sustained appears to have been confined to trees and shrubs, many of which were stripped of their branches during the gales. House property seems to have suffered to some extent also.

The Colony certainly had a narrow escape from the full effects of the typhoon, which have probably been much felt in Canton.

dye manufacturers to meet the reasonable demands of consumers, and to keep abreast of the world's progress in their industry." (Cheers.)

On the motion of Sir Algerion Firth, seconded by Mr. T. O. Taylor M.P., and supported by Mr. A. E. Hayley (Leicester), the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of colour-users, having heard the statement of the President of the Board of Trade as to the policy which has been adopted by his Majesty's Government in regard to the dye-making industry, declares its full approval of that policy as likely to be the only way of securing development of the industry in such a manner as to make the United Kingdom sufficiently independent of German supplies of dyestuffs after the war; and also declares its approval of an immediate amalgamation of the principal dye-manufacturing companies as an essential means of facilitating that policy."

MUNITION VOLUNTEERS.

Protection from Military Service.

The appeal of the Government to all skilled workers to become War Munitions Volunteers has already had a cordial response, says the *Observer*. Hundreds of men have enrolled and have thus declared themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in the national interest. A great mobile army of labour is thus being created under conditions which will enable it to be constantly employed with the utmost economic advantage and in a way that will meet any emergency that may arise.

A careful survey of the labour employed on essential war work is being made, and where, after investigation responsible officers direct that workmen employed by any firm should be transferred elsewhere, such men, if not already enrolled as War Munitions Volunteers, are being asked to enrol or satisfy the Local Enlistment Complaints Sub-Committee that such enrolment would involve great personal hardship, or that there are adequate reasons why they should not be transferred to a distance from their homes.

In the event of any workman refusing to enrol, and the Enlistment Complaints Sub-Committee not supporting his refusal, the case will be reported to the Ministry of Munitions in order that the department may consider whether sufficient justification exists for continuing his protection from military service, and with a view to making the safeguards already provided more complete the Ministry has made a further proposal to the Trade Union Advisory Committee—viz., to appoint a central Sub-Committee to advise on all cases so reported. Mr. Frank Smith, Chairman of the Trade Union Advisory Committee, has stated that, in view of the expressed opinion of the members of the Committee at the Conference, he feels sure a Central Sub-Committee is desirable, and it is expected that within a few days practical effect will be given to the proposal of the Ministry.

WOMEN IN SHipyARDS.

Riveters, Joiners, Engineers and Blacksmiths.

The introduction of woman labour into the shipyards is one of the most striking developments brought about by the war in the field of woman's work, says the *Daily Chronicle*.

To-day women are to be found among the riveters, taking the place of boys in the heating and conveying of the rivets to the men who drive them home. They are working in blacksmith's forges; they red-lead iron work and do certain portions of the paint work. All over a shipyard they may be seen tiding up, shifting scrap iron, carrying baulks of timber, pieces of angle iron, and iron bars.

A more valuable part of their work is done with machinery. Their work in the joiners' shops is particularly valuable in all the various items treated especially with the planing machines, with which women workers produce a noticeably large output.

For engineering work women are much in demand. Experienced girls are very skilful in the manipulation of such powerful machines as those used for cutting angle iron and for keel-bending. They even drive electric cranes and winches, work which demands the greatest steadiness and care, and a large amount of nerve, and the lives of others depend on them.

Ten Prohibitions.

The Dutch General for the Netherlands has today received the following from the Government of the Netherlands Indies:—"Largest foreign trade prohibited from September fifteenth."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

When we look into the details of the scheme by which British cities are to adopt the sons of daughter cities in the States it is obvious that some of our civic hantams will have prodigious families to brood, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Our Boston, for example, is but 18,700 strong, her daughter 756,500; our Newark is fewer than 40,000, the American more than ten times as great. The first Cambridge is half in number that of Massachusetts, our Richmond one-fifth that of the Virginian. As for York, her number should be 84,000, but her Western daughter counts 5,000,000 sons and daughters.

What would our little Denver of 800 souls do with the 261,000 of her Colorado namesake; the two-score and eight thousand of our Worcester with the 184,000 of the New World city? We have two Wilmingtons, as has the States, but it is surely the less known by which that tiny Dartford suburb, which once housed Warwick the king-maker, and saw the Britons, embattled on earthworks still existing, hold up Caesar's legions. Our little Washington have the widest choice. We have three; America over 200 of the same name.

Gounod, whose centenary was celebrated recently, made a strange suggestion to a friend of mine, writes a correspondent to a Home paper. He was staying with him on his last visit to England, and was discussing his oratorio "Mors et Vita." Said Gounod: "What we ought to have is a trap-door and a troop of angels—that would much improve it!" It was to a performance of "Mors et Vita," by the way, that Queen Victoria came to the Albert Hall one afternoon in 1888. Her Majesty congratulated personally Mrs. Albani, Mrs. Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. (now Sir) Charles Santley.

Sir Walter Parratt told at Oxford an interesting little story of Mr. Gladstone. He said he had been speaking to Mr. Gladstone of the great compasses quite unusual people often possessed. "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Gladstone, "I used to like to hear my voice. It rang inside my head." Of course, Mr. Gladstone was very fond of singing, and as a young man sang negro melodies with great gusto. His eldest son composed many hymns, and the present Viscount Gladstone sang in a choir for several years.

Those who understood Mr. Odling, Deputy-Controller of the Stationery Office, recently to say that Germany had the only existing copy of No. 1 of the *London Gazette* may be reassured. The Guildhall Library contains a copy of No. 1 dated November 7, 1865, and also a complete set of the paper from that date. The Court removed to Oxford in November 1865, to escape the Great Plague, and while there the *Oxford Gazette* was established for publishing official notices. On the return of the Court to London in February the title was changed to the *London Gazette*.

An interesting precedent, designed to perpetuate the memory of Australia's Prime Ministers, has been made by the Commonwealth Minister for Railways. Mr. Watt has named the stations of the new East-West railways after the great federalists who have held the Prime Ministership from 1901 to 1918. Across the great Nullabor Plain stretches a line of stations named Forrest, Deakin, Hughes, Cook, Fisher, Reid, Watson, and Barton. Hughes station is in the centre of the 300 miles of iron road.

From the Dublin Evening Telegraph:—"With regard to the Irishmen of North China, representing all elements, who, according to the *Daily Mail*, have passed a resolution in favour of Conscription for Ireland, a later report says that they were entirely unanimous, all three of them."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha held a general meeting of shareholders on the 23rd instant to consider the statement of accounts for the last term. A dividend has been declared of 10 per cent, 8 per cent representing ordinary dividend and 2 per cent extra dividend. The net profit amounted to ¥18,510,000, showing an increase of ¥5,690,000 over the previous term.

Indian Oil Needs.

The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute contains in its current issue one paragraph of interest to commercial men. "No country in the world," it says, "produces such a variety of oil seeds in commercial quantities as India. West Africa has probably a greater variety of this class of raw materials, but of these only two, palm kernels and ground nuts, are of great commercial importance. The great value of India's trade in oil seeds is not generally realised, in spite of the fact that the production in India is probably well over 5,000,000 tons in quantity and 250,000,000 in value per annum. The export of oil seeds from India in 1913-14 amounted to nearly 1,600,000 tons, valued at approximately £17,000,000. To this must be added an export of about 3,250,000 gallons of oil valued at nearly £40,000,000 and an export of nearly 200,000 tons of oil-cake worth about £1,000,000. The annual value of the export trade of India in oil seeds and their products may therefore be placed at about £18,500,000, taking 1913-14 as an average year.

Advance in Wheat.

In spite of abundant stocks of wheat and flour, the price of wheat has been steadily rising, influenced by the continued jump in the price of rice, and, according to Y23 50, says the Japan Chronicle. Millers are for the present refraining from purchases in anticipation of lower prices. According to latest investigations, stocks of flour in this country amount to about 2,000,000 bags, and are further increasing owing to the delay in the grant of Government export permits. A abundant crops of wheat are reported from the United States, Manchuria, South China, and other places, and in Japan also this year's crop is expected to be favourable, being estimated at 6,000,000 koku. In spite of these facts, which in

ordinary circumstances would cause a decline in the price of wheat, the market is very buoyant. Sales by State Steelworks.

The third sale by tender of iron and steel by the State Steelworks at Yawata was concluded on the 20th ult. It is said the sales were conducted in a more equitable way than on the two previous occasions. The selling prices averaged ¥455 for bars, ¥450 for shapes, ¥480 to ¥520 for angles, and ¥1,200 for plates. These prices are higher than the price at which the previous sales were made by 7 or 8 per cent, but are somewhat lower than the market current quotations. It will be remembered that on the previous occasion the selling prices were higher than the market quotations, and accordingly had the effect of raising the latter, but in the present case the Steelworks prices being lower than market quotations, though higher than its previous prices, the effect is an easy tone in the open market. Of the 20,000 tons sold about 30 per cent went to merchants, while the remaining 50 per cent went to manufacturers in Osaka and merchants in Osaka, and about 20 per cent to Tokyo merchants, while the remaining 50 per cent went to manufacturers in Osaka and Kobe. It was feared that an increased Government demand consequent upon intervention in Siberia would make it impossible for the State Steelworks to furnish supplies to the public, but the scope of Japan's action proving smaller than anticipated, it is expected that the fourth sale will be held about the middle of August.

Cotton Goods Restrictions.

The Director of the War Trade Department directs the attention of exporters of grey cotton piece goods to the Order of Council dated June 11, prohibiting the exportation to all destinations of "Cotton manufactures, the following:—Typewriter cloth and fine cotton cambric, in the grey, from 40 to 50 inches wide and weighing from 1 1/2 lbs. to 4 lbs. per square yard." A general licence (W.T.D. 27325/18 S) has been issued by the Privy Council authorising (subject to the observance of certain conditions therein referred to, and without further application to the War Trade Department) the export of goods falling within the scope of this prohibition, to all destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates, and also in France, French Possessions, Italy, Italian Possessions, Spain, Portugal, and countries outside Europe (other than those on the Mediterranean Sea, and in Asiatic Russia). These conditions require that exporters desiring to take advantage of this general licence shall—(a) Submit samples of their goods (i.e., a typewriter cloth and fine cambric cloth of the above description) to the War Department Cotton Textile Office, Danes Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester, and obtain from that Office a certificate to the effect that there is no objection on the part of that Office to the shipment of the goods of which samples have been submitted, and (b) produce the certificate to the Customs Authorities at the time of delivering the relative shipping documents. Cotton goods in the grey which do not fall within the scope of the prohibition will not be permitted to be exported, without licence, to the destination named, unless a declaration is delivered to the Customs Authorities by the exporter to the effect that the goods are not covered by the prohibition in question. It should be noted, says the "Board of Trade Journal," that it will still be necessary to obtain licence from the War Trade Department in respect of all goods covered by the prohibition relating to "Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited" (List C) when the goods are for shipment to destinations other than those alluded to in paragraph 2, and future applications for such licences will only be considered by the War Trade Department if they are accompanied either by the certificate mentioned in the third paragraph or the declaration mentioned in the fourth paragraph above.

Japanese Trade in Canada.

Some interesting information concerning the progress of Japanese trade in Canada is given by the Toronto correspondent of the Times in an article contributed to the June Trade Supplement of that journal. In the course of it he writes:—War has turned the tables for Oriental trade. Instead of a steady flow of manufactures and general products from Occident to Orient, the tide is setting the other way. Never in the industrial history of any nation or set of nations has such a tremendous development taken place in a country's trade as in that of Japan. The trade balances of the United States and Canada have been very largely

caused by the shipment of millions of dollars' worth of munitions to Europe during the war period. Japan's excess of trade, or, to use a more accustomed term, favourable trade balance, consists of large exports of staple products, goods that find a place in very market, commodities that supply a much-felt want, and earn a permanent place in the markets of the enter. When war is over, and the nations commence their commercial and industrial reorganisation, Canada will have to put every ounce of energy into her effort to replace munitions with staple products. For Japan things will be different. Her merchants have already established themselves in the foreign markets. There is already a big demand for their goods. The desired credit is already there. All that Japan will need to do is to "carry on."

Japan's industrial expansion has been as deliberate as it has been successful. Their plan of campaign, and it is a commercial "campaign," is straightforward, above board, and without aggressive and persistent. "Japan is determined to become a powerful commercial entity; every aim and effort is bent on that purpose," declared one prominent Japanese merchant who recently visited Toronto. "Heretofore, the powerful European concerns have had their resident managers in the Orient, and have reaped huge profits from their transactions. Now, Japanese merchants propose to handle their own business, and to enter into legitimate competition with those European houses located in Korea, China, Siam and Japan. We have developed our industrial, commercial and financial machinery along European lines, and are able to meet our competitors on common ground. We aim at dealing direct with our own customers, and at the establishment of commercial connections that will have a permanent value." Few people apparently realise the wide variety of Japanese goods being sold in Canada. The general belief is that Japan is simply carnations and kimono, and the chief occupation the breeding of silkworms. That is far from fact. Japanese trade expansionists seem to have dominated with the idea of discovering the universal need, and supplying it. No article is too insignificant for the manufacturer to interest himself in, and no article is too big or complex for the Japanese merchant to handle. In this connection, some very

EXCHANGE:

SELLING.

1/1 Demand	3/5 1/4
30 d/a	3/5 7/16
60 d/a	3/5 11/16
4 m/s	3/5 13/16
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	148 1/4
1/1 Japan	152 1/4
1/1 India	Nom.
1/1 Demand, India	Nom.
1/1 T. San Francisco & New York	82
1/1 Java	156 1/4
1/1 T. Marks	Nom.
1/1 T. France	468 1/4
Demand, Paris	469

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	4/8 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/7
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	3/7
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	83 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	486
6 m/s. France	491
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	82 1/2
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	164 1/4
Demand, Singapore	148 1/4
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	44 1/4
Sovereign	5/7 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42/6
Bar Silver, per oz.	48/13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	\$150% prem.
Canton	6 1/4% dis.

interesting information is at hand. When the significance of the British blockade of Germany was beginning to impress itself upon the rest of the world, Japan had already understood what the loss of German trade to Germany meant to other nations. The Japanese lost no time. While their army was fighting for Kiao-chow, to wrest political dominance in China from Germany, Japanese merchants were visiting all parts of the world, discovering markets that had been shorn of needed commodities that heretofore came from Germany. The latest returns of Japan's exports to Canada show remarkable increases. Some have jumped as high as 1,500 per cent. in two years, and the comparisons make interesting reading for those interested in Canada's commercial relations with other countries.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000. Paid up—22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Barthelot. General Manager—A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE—

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE—Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK—Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Collier Road. Tel. 2460.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	STREET 12 MIN
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	10 MIN
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	10 MIN
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10 MIN
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10 MIN
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	10 MIN
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	10 MIN
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	10 MIN
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN

NOTE:—The above times are for the summer season. In winter the times will be altered. The times for the winter season will be published in the next issue of the "Peak Tramway Co. Limited" notice.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Fixed Deposits at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Demand Deposits at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Life Insurance at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Annuities at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Pensions at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Stipends at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Allowances at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Gratuities at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Pensions at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Stipends at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Allowances at 4 per cent per annum. Deposits on Gratuities at 4 per cent per annum.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

General Manager.

General Manager.

General Manager.

General Manager.

General Manager.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 1/16

—\$15,000,000

Silver...\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. P. H. Ho, Chairman.

Mr. J. H. Ho, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. J. H. Ho, Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Ho, Treasurer.

Mr. J. H. Ho, General Manager.

Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Manager.

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